

SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

GIRARD COLLEGE FOR ORPHANS,

FOR THE YEAR 1853.

JANUARY, 1854.

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# SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

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To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia.

THE Directors of the Girard College for Orphans respectfully present their

## SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The number of orphans who were receiving instruction and maintenance in the Girard College at the date of the last Annual Report was three hundred and one. At the stated meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 9th day of February last, an Ordinance passed by Councils "to provide for the binding out of orphans "in the Girard College," was received and read; and a resolution was adopted directing the appropriate Standing Committee to carry into effect its several provisions.

Under its provisions fifty-three boys have been indentured to suitable trades or occupations, and six are now out on trial.

During the past year the indentures of five orphans have been cancelled at the request of their respective mothers or next friends; and within the same period twenty-three boys have been dismissed from the Institution.

Since the date of the last Annual Report, ninety orphans, who were previously examined and recommended by the Committee of Admission, have been admitted as pupils of the College, making the whole number now receiving the benefits of the Institution, and registered on its Catalogue, three hundred and four.

All the orphans thus admitted were born in the City of Philadelphia.



In the last Annual Report it was stated that it was in contemplation to combine the duties of Teacher and Prefect, by employing permanently persons of tried skill, who should reside on the College premises, so as to have the instruction and discipline of the College administered as far as practicable by the Teachers. In pursuance of this plan, the Board of Directors, at its stated meeting in March last, elected the following Officers, namely: Professor George J. Becker, Instructor in Drawing, Penmanship and Book-Keeping; and Messrs. Warren Holden, J. C. Turner and S. D. Conover as Assistant Instructors in English and Mathematics, in the Principal Department.

The vacancy in the Department of French and Spanish was temporarily supplied until July last, when Professor Philip Gengembre, who had for some time satisfactorily discharged the duties of that Department, was permanently elected Instructor of the French and Spanish Languages.

At the stated meeting of the Board in November last, the resignation of Miss Rebecca G. McCollen as Assistant Teacher in Primary Department No. 2, was received and accepted. Her place was supplied by the election of Mrs. Mary B. Nicholson.

With these exceptions, the Instruction and Discipline of the College continue to be administered as detailed in the last Annual Report.

In Primary Department No. 2, there were at the date of the last Report 108 pupils, divided into six Classes, whose average age and proficiency is detailed in the following table:

	Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Etymology.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Average.	AVERAGE AGE.
Class A, . . . . .	6.81	6.66	6.45	7.37	8.10	6.67	7.01	11 years, 5 mos.
" B, . . . . .	4.88	6.60	6.06	7.60	7.12	6.10	6.49	11 " 6 "
" C, . . . . .	5.37	6.39	5.70	5.69	7.68	7.40	6.37	9 " 11 "
" D, . . . . .	4.96	5.68	5.43		6.70	5.04	5.56	10 " 11 "
" E, . . . . .	3.20	4.56	2.59			4.52	3.71	8 " 8 "
" F, . . . . .	1.58	3.40	2.01			2.52	2.38	9 " 0 "
	4.56	5.55	4.70	6.88	7.55	5.44	5.23	10 years, 3 mos.

Seventy-six pupils have been promoted from this Department to Primary Department No. 1 during the past year. In Pri-

mary Department No 1, there were at the date of the last Report 105 pupils; these were divided into six Classes. The average age and scholarship is exhibited in the following table:

	Grammar.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Spelling.	Writing.	Etymology.	History.	Algebra.	Average.	AVERAGE AGE.
Class A, . . . .	7.30	6.62	7.36	7.39	7.45	7.19	6.43	7.11	6.71	7.11	13 years, 5 mos.
“ B, . . . .	6.34	5.28	5.55	6.94	7.83	6.96	5.97	6.11	4.50	6.26	12 “ 8 “
“ C, . . . .	7.05	6.72	8.34	7.44	7.44	7.41	7.65	7.03		7.30	12 “ 11 “
“ D, . . . .	6.73	6.37	7.59	6.32	8.41	6.56	7.96	7.76		7.19	12 “ 3 “
“ E, . . . .	6.64	7.79	6.41	6.66	7.26	6.32	7.50			6.99	12 “ 11 “
“ F, . . . .	6.43	7.23	6.78	6.26	6.40	5.81	7.23			6.55	12 “
	6.75	6.84	7.00	6.83	7.46	6.71	7.12	6.75	5.60	6.90	12 years, 8 mos.

Since the last Annual Report, Fifty-three pupils have been promoted from this to the Principal Department.

The Principal Department of the College has been recently somewhat modified, agreeably to a plan proposed, and earnestly recommended by the Faculty of the College, with a view of a more systematic method of apprenticing the pupils of the College, of better defining the time they are to remain in the Institution, and of harmonizing it with the Instruction and Discipline of the College. Accordingly the Board has adopted the following plan:

*First.*—That a Course of Study be arranged for the Principal Department in such form that the scholars “shall be instructed in the various branches of a sound education, comprehending Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Navigation, Surveying, Practical Mathematics, Astronomy, Natural, Chemical and Experimental Philosophy, the French and Spanish Languages, and other learning and science as their capacities may merit or warrant.”

*Second.*—That the candidates for promotion from the Primary to the Principal Department, be required to pass a satisfactory examination in Reading, Writing, Geography, History, English Grammar, Arithmetic, as far as Involution, and Algebra through Equations of the first degree.

*Third.*—That the scholars who shall be admitted to the Principal Department be placed on a course of study which shall occupy three years; but that no pupil over the age of fourteen years shall be admitted to a full course in the said Department.



*Fourth.*—That there be six classes in the Principal Department, and that one class shall graduate every six months, say in the months of March and September.

*Fifth.*—That the first regular Commencement for graduating a class be held on the first Wednesday of March, 1854, and that a suitable testimonial be prepared for the graduates.

*Sixth.*—That public notice be given by advertisement in the newspapers previous to each Commencement, that after date of said Commencement a certain number of orphans will be bound out by the Directors, and the following notice be given to each orphan, and to his mother or next friend:—"You are hereby notified that the Board of Directors of Girard College have instructed their Committee on Discharge to procure a situation for A—— B——, and to bind him in accordance with the Will of Stephen Girard. The Committee, anxious to consult your wishes so far as is proper, are willing to wait a reasonable time, (not exceeding one month,) hoping that you will aid the Committee in finding a suitable place, either with those who apply to the College for boys, or with others, but if unsuccessful, then the Committee will select a place for A—— B——, and proceed to bind him."

*Seventh.*—That during the time which shall intervene between graduation and binding, or going out on trial, the graduates shall continue to reside in the College, and shall be usefully employed, or shall pursue such studies as may be assigned them; and such orphans as have not the capacity or application to prepare themselves for admission to the Principal Department before the age of fourteen years, and such pupils of this Department as do not merit its advantages by application and good conduct, shall, at the direction of the Directors, be bound out after they become fourteen years of age without graduation.

In accordance with this plan, the following is the course of study adopted for the Principal Department of the College. Beginning with

#### CLASS F.

*Natural Science.*—Chemistry, Metalloids, Acids, Light Metals, Lectures on Chemistry, with Experiments.

*Drawing, &c.*—Linear Drawing, Business Writing, Theoretical Book-Keeping.

*Modern Languages.*—French.

*Mathematics.*—Arithmetic, Algebra.

*English.*—Descriptive Geography, Composition, History, Reading, Grammar.

#### CLASS E.

*Natural Science.*—Chemistry, Heavy Metals, Organic Chemistry, Lectures on Chemistry, with Experiments.

*Drawing, &c.*—Linear Drawing, and Shading with lead pencil from patterns, Business Writing, Practical Book-Keeping.—(Becker's First Part, Second Series.)

*Modern Languages.*—French.

*English.*—Reading, Composition, Grammar, History of Pennsylvania.

*Mathematics.*—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.

#### CLASS D.

*Natural Science.*—Physics, Lectures on Physics, with Experiments on Mechanical Forces, and the Equilibrium and Motion of Solids, Liquids and Gases.

*Drawing, &c.*—Drawing from Patterns and from Solid Objects, Epistolary and Business Writing, Practical Book-Keeping.—(Becker, Second Part, Second Series.)

*Modern Languages.*—French.

*Mathematics.*—Geometry, Plane Trigonometry.

*English.*—Reading, Grammar, History of the United States, Composition.

#### CLASS C.

*Natural Science.*—Botany and Zoology, Lectures on Physics, with Experiments on Sound, Heat, Light and Electricity.

*Drawing, &c.*—Drawing from Patterns and from Solid Objects in Perspective, and Shading with India Ink, Round-Hand and Business Writing, Practical Book-Keeping.—(Becker's Third Series.)

*Modern Languages.*—French.



*Mathematics.*—Geometry of Solids, Spherical Trigonometry.

*English.*—History of England, Geography, Composition.

#### CLASS B.

*Natural Science.*—Geology, Physical Geography, Lectures on Physical Geography and on Technology.

*Drawing, &c.*—Drawing from objects, and Shading, Mechanical Drawing and Draughting, Plain and Ornamental Writing, Practical Book-Keeping.—(Becker's First Part, Fourth Series.)

*Modern Languages.*—Spanish, French continued.

*Mathematics.*—Surveying, Conic Sections.

*English.*—General History, Constitution of Pennsylvania, Composition.

#### CLASS A.

*Natural Science.*—Astronomy, Lectures on Physical Geography and Technology.

*Drawing, &c.*—Mechanical Drawing and Designing, Plain and Ornamental Writing, Practical Book-Keeping.—(Becker's Second Part, Fourth Series.)

*Modern Languages.*—Spanish, French continued.

*Mathematics.*—Navigation, Conic Sections.

*English.*—General History, Constitution of the United States, Composition.

In the Principal Department there were at the date of the last Report 88 pupils, divided as already stated into six Classes, and the subjoined table contains their average ages and scholarship.

Class	Chemistry.	Natural Philosophy.	Surveying.	Trigonometry.	Geometry.	Algebra.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Composition.	Reading.	Book-Keeping.	Drawing.	Writing.	French.	History.	Spelling.	Total.	AVERAGE AGE.
A,	9.06	7.84	9.16					6.83	6.66	7.95	7.40	9.60	7.20	8.83	9.58	8.33	8.20	15 yrs. 1 mos.
B,	7.34	4.06		5.11				6.70	5.50	8.18	5.50	7.15	6.20	7.06	7.52	8.40	6.56	14 " 11½ "
C,	6.68				2.77	5.39		5.00	7.42	7.30	5.10	6.40	7.30	8.45	7.50	7.92	6.43	14 " 0½ "
D,		4.93				8.15		4.58	5.17	6.75	5.35	6.67	7.25	7.80	8.05	7.33	6.54	13 " 9½ "
E,		6.54				7.99	5.09	5.18	6.09	7.83	6.49	6.00	7.30	8.81	8.82	8.81	7.08	14 " 0 "
F,		4.91				5.73	5.00	5.30	4.07	7.35	4.12	5.31	6.77	6.48	6.13	6.77	5.66	14 " 0 "
	7.69	5.65	9.16	5.11	2.77	6.81	5.04	5.59	5.81	7.56	5.66	6.85	7.00	7.90	7.93	7.92	6.74	14 yrs. 3 mos. 21 dys.

Appended to this Report is the Catalogue, for 1854, in which the date of birth, and the average scholarship and conduct of each pupil for the past year, are indicated.



Some progress has been made in fitting up and furnishing the well-adapted room in Building known as No. 5, adjoining the Chemical Laboratory, for instruction in Natural Philosophy, and the Directors hope to be able to complete this indispensable improvement in the early part of the ensuing year.

The usual annual statements of the financial accounts of the Institution are herewith submitted, showing the items of appropriation and expenditure in each Department of the College. From these statements it will appear that the Board of Directors have carefully kept within the amount set apart by Councils for the support of the College.

The Directors believe that the Discipline of the Institution continues to be faithfully administered. As already stated in this Report, a large number of boys have been dismissed from the College.

This course was painfully adopted by the Board under the conviction of its imperious necessity, and it is confidently hoped that great benefit has resulted from the measure. In a recent report made to the Board by the President of the College, he states, "That the decided action of the Board of Directors has greatly ameliorated the general spirit of the scholars, and introduced a new era in the government of the Institution. The boys who had sown distrust, discontent and disorder among their fellow pupils have been mostly removed, and though many of our best boys have in the meantime left the College to engage in various occupations, *there is a more willing subordination, and a more cheerful obedience than I have before witnessed among the orphans.*"

The arduous duties which devolve on the Officers of the Household and Instruction, have been faithfully discharged to the general satisfaction of the Board during the past year.

The ordinance passed by Councils alluded to in this Report, "for binding out the Orphans of the College," marks a most important and interesting event in its history;—one which has been looked to by all connected with the Institution with the deepest solicitude, and although the ordinance may require and will doubtless receive some modifications, yet it is gratifying to the Board to be able to state, that so far the result has been satisfactory—exhibiting a desire on the part of the community to receive the pupils, a general

willingness on their part to go to such trades or occupations as have been selected for them—and in most instances satisfaction both on the part of master and apprentice.

In concluding another Annual Report, the Directors of the Girard College renew to Councils the expression of their sense of the responsible duties they are called to fulfill, and their unceasing concern not only for the intellectual advancement of the pupils, but for their moral and spiritual welfare; that whilst satisfactory progress is making in literature and science, their best affections may be rightly cultivated, and that all to whom the care of the orphans of the Girard College is committed may seek for a qualification “to bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.”

The blessing of health has been abundantly vouchsafed to the Institution during the past year. With the exception of occasional slight indisposition, the large family of the College has been preserved from serious sickness. This, and all other mercies demands the expression of sincere gratitude to Him who remains to be the Friend and Father of the Orphan.

SAMUEL H. PERKINS,

*President.*



# STATEMENT

OF THE

## APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

OF THE

GIRARD COLLEGE FOR ORPHANS, FOR THE YEAR 1853.

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### *Appropriations—*

Household, . . . .	\$47,250 00
Instruction, . . . .	14,100 00
Accounts, . . . .	1,700 00
Library, . . . .	500 00
Admission and Discharge,	250 00

### *Expenditures—*

Household, . . . . .	\$47,208 47
Instruction, . . . . .	14,085 54
Accounts, . . . . .	1,382 83
Library, . . . . .	496 93
Admission and Discharge, . . . .	135 99

Amount unexpended, and returned  
to the Commissioners of the

Girard Estates, . . . . .	490 24
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\$63,800 00	\$63,800 00
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The appropriation for the Department of *Household* was, . . . . . \$47,250 00

*The Expenditures were as follows :*

Furniture, . . . . .	\$1,240 96
Clothing, . . . . .	11,767 68
Subsistence, . . . . .	17,539 93
Fuel, . . . . .	1,815 23
Wages, . . . . .	7,048 83
Salaries, . . . . .	4,550 00
Infirmary, . . . . .	69 82
Improvement of Grounds, . . . . .	941 67
Gas, . . . . .	1,085 30
Incidentals, . . . . .	1,149 05

Amount unexpended, and returned  
to the Commissioners of the  
Girard Estates, . . . . .

41 53

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\$47,250 00	\$47,250 00
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The appropriation for the Department of *In-*  
*struction* was, . . . . . \$14,100 00

*The Expenditures were as follows :*

Salaries, . . . . .	\$11,333 33
School Furniture, . . . . .	536 63
Books, . . . . .	695 11
Stationery, . . . . .	754 22
Philosophical Apparatus, and fitting up room, . . . . .	766 25

Amount unexpended, and returned  
to the Commissioners of the  
Girard Estates, . . . . .

14 46

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\$14,100 00	\$14,100 00
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The appropriation to the Committee on *Accounts*

was, . . . . . \$1,700 00

*The Expenditures were for—*

Salaries of Secretary and Librarian, and Messenger, - \$1,120 00

Printing, Newspapers, & Stationery, 262 83

Amount unexpended, and returned

to the Commissioners of the

Girard Estates, . . . 317 17

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\$1,700 00	\$1,700 00
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The appropriation for the *Library* was, . . . \$500 00

*The Expenditure was for—*

Books, . . . . . \$496 93

Amount unexpended, and returned

to the Commissioners of the

Girard Estates, . . . 3 07

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\$500 00	\$500 00
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The appropriation to the Committee on *Admission and Discharge* was,

. . . . . \$250 00

*The Expenditures were for—*

Printing and Stationery, . \$43 15

Advertising, . . . . . 92 84

Amount unexpended, and returned

to the Commissioners of the

Girard Estates, . . . . . 114 01

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\$250 00	\$250 00
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All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY W. AREY,

*Secretary Girard College.*

GIRARD COLLEGE, Jan. 16, 1854.





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A D D R E S S

AT THE

Sixth Anniversary of the College,

JANUARY 2, 1854.

BY E. JOY MORRIS, ESQ.

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# ADDRESS.

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AT four o'clock, P. M., the Board of Directors, and Officers and Pupils of the College, with the Councils of the City and numerous Parents and Friends of the children, and other Citizens, assembled in the Chapel of the Institution, when President Allen introduced to the audience, E. Joy Morris, Esq., who thereupon delivered the Anniversary Address, as follows:—

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Board of Directors:

Distinguished as our City is for the number and excellence of its institutions of benevolence, none can surpass, in broad scope of action, and far-reaching influence, that, of which we are now assembled to celebrate the Sixth Anniversary. Public and private generosity have rivalled each other, in contributions to the cause of letters and charity in this country; a liberal-minded foreigner, if it be just so to designate one of our own stock and speech, in a truly cosmopolitan spirit, and actuated only by that interest which all mankind feel in the success of the social and political organization of the United States, has created an establishment of learning at the National Capital, of great promise of utility; princely merchants have lavished abundant gifts on the Universities of the Northern States, and the collective body of citizens annually subject themselves to large pecuniary impositions for the support of the Public



Schools. It was left however, to Stephen Girard to devise a scheme, which in the munificence of its endowment and capability for good, has probably never had an equal among individual benefactions.

He was in all respects a peculiar man. Thrown upon our shores by the adverse storms of his native land, an unfriended adventurer, he raised himself from the most abject poverty and the meanest occupation, to luxurious opulence, and to the front ranks of society. With no more remarkable intellectual qualities than a strong common sense and a sagacious judgment, he succeeded in his undertakings with a certainty and regularity that seemed rather the effect of inspiration than mere calculation. Temperate in his desires, simple in his tastes, and unostentatious in his habits, he did not pursue the acquisition of fortune as a means of gratifying a love of vain display, or of ministering to the appetites and passions; accumulating millions could not change the original simplicity of his character, or divert his sympathies from the destitute and friendless. Wealth, which too often deadens every generous sensibility and withers the softer emotions, under the palsying touch of avarice, seemed rather to expand and liberalize his feelings, and the blood of nature, unchilled by the snows of age, flowed on in genial warmth, to its last pulsations.

The posthumous dedication of his great estate had, no doubt, long occupied his mind before the closing hours of existence approached. The experience and observation of an extended and diversified life, had made him acquainted with every condition, and the causes of want and vice, and the most efficient modes of relieving and obviating them. He had learned to feel for other's woes, in the pangs he had himself suffered. In the alternations of fortune, so constantly incident to the daring spirit of speculation and adventure that marks the American character, his feelings were often moved by the sudden fall of friends and associates from the giddiest pitch of prosperity and affluence, to the deepest indigence and wretchedness. He had seen the firmest dignity of mind and character crushed beneath the weight of undeserved misfortune; meritorious worth borne to the ground in unequal contest with opprobrious want, and genius and talent, that would have enriched and

ennobled their possessors, sinking into an untimely and ignoble grave.

These revolving phases of human life, shifting before him, in varied succession, as the acts of a dramatic spectacle, convinced him that of all ills poverty is the greatest and most contingent, and that it is the most productive cause of crime, and of moral and physical degradation. As the visions of a dream, they rose upon his memory, in those retired hours of meditation, when, with philosophic serenity, preparing for his departure from the troublous scenes of time, he was occupied in the final disposition of his affairs. Indifferent to the allurements of cotemporary applause, he turned his benignant regards to posterity, and resolved to erect an inexhaustible fountain of beneficence, which, in all coming time, should diffuse its pure and wholesome current among the successive generations that were to people the city and country of his adoption. And now, in full personified realization, rises this divine idea, incorporate and animate before our eyes! Those three hundred well-clad, contented boys, secure from the inclemencies of the season, and the pains and sorrows of penury, and daily improving in virtue and intellect—the comforted widow here to-day, looking with hope and confidence to the future of her beloved child, perhaps the last tie that binds her to earth—this is a spectacle that warms the heart to the memory of Stephen Girard, and justifies the humane forecast of his magnificent bequest. As the stranger turns his eye from all the approaches to the city, to this elevated height, he sees this classic edifice, rising in columnar grandeur, an imposing and durable memorial to its best of citizens and most liberal of benefactors. Breasting the storms, and standing firm, as the Parthenon on the Athenian Acropolis, here may it remain to the most distant ages, a monument of architectural beauty, and a splendid example of well-directed philanthropy and patriotism!

The objects of the legacy are of two-fold significance: they contemplate mental and moral instruction, as well as the provision of a comfortable home. Had Mr. Girard limited his views to mere charitable relief, or the mitigation of physical suffering, the infirmities of age would have engrossed his consideration. Regarding



youth as the period most accessible to vicious or virtuous influences, and as that which generally determines the destiny of mature years, he wisely directed his bounty to the benefit of the young, and as his beneficiaries, he chose, who to the extremest destitution joined the calamity of orphanage. Here, folded together into one common family, they are to be trained up "in the purest principles of morality," so that, to use his own words, "they may, from inclination and habit, evince benevolence towards their fellow creatures, and a love of truth, sobriety and industry." Not only is the understanding to be developed, but principles of action are to be inculcated, that shall form honorable and exemplary members of society. They are to be taught to respect the rights and promote the well being of their fellow men, to cherish elevated sentiments of conduct, and to look to diligent labor, temperate habits and a firm rectitude, as the only guarantee of success, and the only certain avenue to general esteem. That they may be separated from the pernicious influences of evil association, they are to be surrendered into the exclusive keeping of the Institution, and within its walls, with occasional indulgencies of visits to surviving parents, or kindred, their preparatory youth is to be passed.

This constant and entire control of the pupils greatly increases your responsibility and that of the officers and teachers, while it affords the advantageous opportunity of daily observation and discipline. Aware of the contaminating effect of incorrigible depravity, Mr. Girard has properly provided for the removal of such from the College, that this tender community may be composed of uniformly tractable and obedient members, pliant to wholesome restraint, and yielding, as the plastic clay in the hands of the sculptor to the impressions of the moulding will. Whatever rules of life are here taught, will be carried into the world, and the tendencies of the College will be judged of by the deportment and action of its graduates. That they are neither infidel or irreligious, your own characters, and those of the instructors, and the high moral tone that animate the City Councils, to whom is entrusted the overruling direction, would be a sufficient assurance, were it not to be found in the will itself.

Mr. Girard was influenced by other considerations than the pro-



scription of religion, in prohibiting sectarian discussion and strifes within these precincts. As he had not established the College for the propagation of any peculiar doctrines, or for the benefit of any particular sect, but, in the all-embracing spirit of true philanthropy had dedicated it to suffering humanity, without distinction of faith, he was perfectly justified in excluding everything that was likely to furnish ground of objection to any one desirous of placing a child under its management. They who think it all important that immature mind shall be indoctrinated with the prejudices and tenets of sectarian exclusiveness, and that religion and morality cannot be taught from the plain letter of the Bible, will not, certainly introduce their sons here. This large assembly is composed of various and dissentient religious faiths, yet you respect each other as professors of the same fundamental principles of revealed truth; and as fellow-Christians, by the exercise of that forbearance and fraternal indulgence proclaimed from the Mount of Olives, as the only heaven-sanctioned instruments for the spread of gospel doctrine, you live together in peaceful and friendly intercourse. Mr. Girard, without interfering with parental authority, desired that a like unity and concord should prevail among his pupils, and that they should ripen into manhood with open hearts, and unimpaired affection for their fellow beings.

The Bible is the text-book, whence are to be derived the pure principles of morality he enjoins with so much emphasis. No where else are they to be found; neither modern philosophy nor the systems of the ancient sages, variant and numerous as their different propounders, contain any universally accepted standard of moral practice. Elevated, as may have been the speculations of Socrates, carrying him even to the acknowledgment of a First Cause, and the doctrines of Plato, sublimating the human soul into intercourse with Divinity; admirable as was the stoicism of Epictetus, seeking tranquillity of mind in the suppression of the ordinary feelings and passions of our nature; and inviting as were the theories of Epicurus, making every man's conscience the standard of right and wrong, and placing supreme felicity in the pursuit of pleasure, they all serve but to show the limited capacity of the most exalted illustrations of

temporal wisdom, and their insufficiency to instruct man in his present duties and future obligations. Rightly interpreting the intentions of the founder, you seek in every possible manner to subject the pupils to religious impressions; at noon, night and meal time, you invoke the protecting blessing of the omnipresent Deity, and on the Sabbath you rest from labor, and twice a day assemble for Divine worship, in which each little member of this affectionate family joins in hymns of accordant praise.

For religious liberty Mr. Girard had a profound reverence. His views on that point were coincident with those of the framers of the American Constitution, and with all who entertain just notions of freedom. Persecution for opinion's sake, and that spirit of bigotry, which denounces difference of belief, as a crime, he regarded as at war with every principle of justice, and every natural and civil right, inexcusable under all governments, and not to be tolerated in any form in this country. To our Republican institutions, and "the sacred rights of conscience," he especially requests, "that a pure attachment shall be formed and fostered in the minds of the scholars." His association of Republicanism and religious toleration, is indisputably correct, as they are as concomitant as despotism and intolerance. Great as are the blessings of political liberty, it is doubtful if they contribute more to the elevation of our species than religious freedom; one unshackles the body, the other the mind, and either is imperfectly enjoyed without the other.

Untrammelled investigation in religious matters is one of the infeasible and most evident rights of man, which he will never cease from asserting, and its denial and restriction in the European States, only postpones for a season, and will render more violent, its certain and ultimate attainment; like the central fires of the earth, it is smothered for a time but to break forth again with the accumulated fury of pent up strength. Standards of infallibility may be erected, but they will be recognized only as an assumption of Supreme omniscience, inconsistent with our finite intellect and erring judgment; neither the stake, rack, dungeon, nor wheel did, or can ever operate to enforce uniformity of belief. Consecrated by ancestral exile and suffering, by the rock of Plymouth, the coloni-



zation of Maryland, and the foundation of this city of brotherly love, the principle of religious liberty has taken a deep and ineradicable hold on the national heart, and is justly considered as the cornerstone of the edifice of American freedom, and as the surest pledge of social and political tranquility. As such, let it be impressed, with all the force of historical admonition and demonstration, upon the mind of ingenuous youth, that our future annals may be as exempt from sectarian controversies and conflicts as the unblemished past, and the great fact shall be conclusively proven, that men of different creeds may live together in amity, and that State religions are not necessary defences against national impiety and unbelief.

It would have been difficult to find a precedent, embracing the whole plan of Mr. Girard, and there is no evidence that he had any in view when he traced its outline. His purpose was not to establish a University for the production of learned men, or a College for the exclusive cultivation of any one science, but to provide for the maintenance and education of a class, who, deprived of paternal protection, and with no other guardian than a widowed mother, too much occupied in seeking the means of existence to bestow a proper attention upon their conduct, are liable to acquire that licentiousness of morals, and those habits of insubordination, which unfortunately characterize so large a portion of the rising generation. Yet more striking now, than in his time, is the number of idle and disorderly youths in our streets, who, released from domestic control, or surrendered to their own impulses by weakly indulgent parents, are growing up to courses of crime and dissoluteness, to the bane of society, and the peace and happiness of honest families. To rescue such from imminent ruin, or to remove them from the contagious effects of corrupting example, and to train them to useful careers, was the intention of Mr. Girard; humble as it appears to be, it is nevertheless a noble and elevated aim, dictated by genuine sentiments of humanity, and in its remote consequences auspicious of incalculable benefit to this community.

They, who might have been a shame to themselves and a reproach to their kindred, before the moral sense is blunted, or the character tainted, transferred to the charge of this school, will go



out from it into the world fortified against its temptations, imbued with the conservative principle of religious teaching, and inspired by self-respecting motives. In the midst of a juvenile fraternity, of ages and dispositions sufficiently diverse to represent the passions and virtues of mature life, and under the vigilant eye of patient and gentle woman, the domestic affections will be developed, and the feelings and qualities which soften and refine our nature, will be called into healthful exercise. Most fortunate for the welfare of the members of this happy family was your decision to assign a portion of its duties to that sex, who in sleepless watchfulness protect the cradle of helpless infancy, and with equal tenderness of solicitude uphold the failing limbs of declining age—she, who is associated with our fondest and earliest recollections, and from whom we imbibe our first and most lasting impressions. In the Matron and lady-teachers, the orphan finds a mother's attachment and a zealous warmth of interest in his behalf, which cannot fail of being corresponded to on his part by a willing compliance and filial love and veneration.

It is indeed a cause for congratulation, that here, at least, the vices of the time cannot penetrate, and that this pure atmosphere is unpolluted by that contagious and worse than pestilential scourge—*Intemperance*—which, of late years, has invaded every profession, sacred and secular, the prolific source of beggary and disease, of domestic misery and public shame; and which every day, growing into more formidable proportions, may without exaggeration, be denominated a national curse; to its extirpation, the pulpit, the bench and the legislature are rightly invoked by every consideration of patriotism and humanity, to direct their combined endeavors. Here also that affiliated vice, *profanity*, has no existence, and the lips of boyhood are not soiled by blasphemous desecration of sacred names. Happy children, when in venerated age, you turn to look back, with proud emotions, on a dignified and well spent life, you will have cause to bless the name of Stephen Girard, for having built up around you, in your most perilous years of exposure, an impassable wall of moral defence!

The Will requires, “that the scholars shall be instructed in the

various branches of a sound education, comprehending reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, navigation, practical mathematics, astronomy, natural, chemical and experimental philosophy, the French and Spanish languages, and such other learning and science as the capacities of the several scholars may merit or warrant." Those who shall merit it, are to remain in the College "until they shall arrive at between fourteen and eighteen years of age." The plan of instruction is ample, and the term of its duration, committed to your discretion, will be determined by individual qualifications and faculties. Already some of the earlier pupils have been indentured to useful occupations, but your superintending care accompanies them ultimately to manhood, and if necessary, previously, they may be again returned to the Institution to be submitted to its reforming discipline; it is not to be supposed, however, that any scholar will be permitted to enter the world, with either an immature mind or character, as the objects of the legacy would be thereby frustrated, and public confidence in its efficacy would be impaired.

These incipient proceedings are jealously observed, and they are of vital importance to the future prosperity and reputation of the College. It is to be hoped that, among this large number of boys, there are some who will be found worthy of the full enjoyment of the educational advantages here presented, and that high order of talent may not be deprived of the cultivation necessary to the use and expansion of all its faculties. Although not destined to avocations in which proficiency in classical learning is indispensably requisite, yet it was certainly the intention of Mr. Girard to give them that superiority which proceeds from acquired and exercised powers of intellect. He did not, as is evident from the occupations and branches of education, specified in the will, deem familiarity with manual labor sufficient for a farmer; the mode of handling a ship for a sailor, mere handicraft skill for the artisan, or pliant dexterity of muscle for the manufacturer.

A knowledge, partial or advanced of chemistry, geology, and kindred sciences, is important for the proper understanding and practice of agriculture; some acquaintance with astronomy, mathe-



matics, geography, and the two foreign languages most extensively employed in commercial intercourse, is equally essential to the navigator, as well as information in natural, chemical and experimental philosophy to the artisan and manufacturer, that he may become an inventor and improver himself, and not remain the routine follower of other men's discoveries.

The idea that mental education, in any degree, acts as a disqualification for mechanical pursuits, is as erroneous as it is prejudicial to the dignity and proper appreciation of artisan labor in this country. The opinion does not prevail in France and Germany, where the practical arts and sciences are studied theoretically and experimentally, under the special patronage of government, and with the illustrative aid of demonstrative apparatus, and the teachings of professors, versed in modern discoveries, as well as in the ancient history and application of art. These institutions furnish a constant supply of enlightened men to the mechanical professions, whose distinguished usefulness is recognized in royal honors and public appreciation, the latter often manifested in the constitutional States, by election to legislative bodies and other honorable posts of state.

In this republican country, paradoxical as it appears to be, it is none the less true, that an undue estimation of professional over mechanical employment exists, and that popular opinion is less sound here on this subject than in transatlantic aristocracies. Give the arm of labor the assistance of a scientifically directing head; pour the rays of knowledge into the workshop; let its genial illumination glow around the humble hearth of manual toil, as well as in the retreats of learning; make it as universal as the encasing air, and as equal and general in its distribution as the liberty we enjoy in common. This is certainly the first duty of republican lawgivers, and of those charged with the administration of trusts like that of the Girard College, if the equalizing and ameliorating influences claimed for Democratic institutions have any solid foundation in fact.

Instruction in two of the modern languages is provided for, while those of Greece and Rome, although not recommended, are not for-



bid. Without entering upon the vexed question of the comparative utility of Modern and Ancient languages, and admitting the value of the latter, as forming the basis of the cognate tongues of Southern Europe, and as entering largely into the structure of those of the north, and as containing the most perfect models of style, it is clear that the long protracted study necessary to their attainment must, to some extent, prevent their introduction here. Mr. Girard, with his usual sagacity, has wisely selected the two most useful of the living tongues. French, from its facility of acquisition, its affinity with the Latin, its adaption to every species of composition, and its grace and pliability is, and must ever be the general medium of interpretation between the different nations of the world. The increasing rapidity of intercourse between the United States and Europe, and the intimate social and business relations growing up between the two hemispheres, renders it as indispensable to the merchant and man of science as to the scholar and statesman. Though less extensively spoken, the Spanish is secondary only to the French, in point of utility to an American citizen.

It may happen to some of the pupils, in the vocations they will hereafter follow, to be engaged in the new States and territories on the Mexican frontier and the Pacific border, or among the South American republics; in such a case, a knowledge of Spanish will give them familiar speech with millions of people, from communication with whom they would otherwise be debarred. Without pursuing the American eagle in its future flight, or indulging in visions of territorial extension, it is none the less true that his pinions are broad enough to cover all who seek a refuge from military despotism and colonial slavery, and that if he should cast his eyrie in the occidental archipelago, or among the sierras which divide the waters that flow into the Atlantic and Pacific, he will bear in his beak the flag of civil and religious liberty. I am not rash enough in this age of political progress, to doubt the expansibility of republican systems, or to attempt to fix the limits of this great Democracy, but I think it common prudence to diffuse the means of colloquial intercourse with the new peoples who may aggregate themselves around

that Constitution which, as the sun, illuminates the world with its revivifying light.

The scheme of education, as traced by Mr. Girard, is adapted to the practical pursuits, and includes the elements of all solid knowledge. It purposes to provide the graduate with proper qualifications for the arts and trades, and mechanical occupations so much in demand, and so amply compensated when industriously followed, in this comparatively new country. Our vast mineral resources, imbedded in the mountain ranges, or deep beneath the surface in underlying strata, and scattered in exhaustless profusion over the territory of the Union, need the aid of *Geology* for their development. The continued expansion of the population, and its settlement at remote extremities, and the active internal trade exchanging agricultural products and raw materials with manufactured articles, require *Engineering* skill and science, to open avenues of communication, overcome natural obstacles, and approximate widely separated people. The efforts making to cheapen the means of living, to invent new processes of manufacture, to fabricate with greater economy stuffs of clothing, and to diminish the severity of human toil, offer an ever enlarging sphere of remunerative employment to mechanical genius and talent.

For *Agriculture*, too, where is there a more inviting field of labor. As long as the three thousand miles breadth of arable land between the Pacific and Atlantic shall not be covered up by thickly set plantations, there is room and verge for millions of the tillers of the soil to establish comfortable homes, and to derive the means of the most independent and invigorating of occupations. In no part of the world does this primeval and dignified branch of industry present itself in such an alluring form as in the United States. The American farmer, retired upon his broad acres, afar from the noise and strife of tumultuous cities, scattering the vernal seed, and gathering the autumnal harvest, surrounded by a healthy and intelligent family circle, and himself recognized as one of the most useful and respectable members of the community, belongs to a class unknown to any other country. The agricultural laborers of Europe, universally denominated Peasants, are as brutishly ignorant and



sensually demoralized as the American farmer is remarkable for cultivated mind and superior morality. The former, occupying the lowest degree of the social scale, is but little elevated in consideration above the beasts he drives to the fields ; upon the latter, from his sound and patriotic sentiment, his industrious and moral habits, it may be truly said, depends in a greater degree, than on any other division of our republican society, the preservation of the liberty and institutions achieved by the sword, and consolidated by the wisdom of the Farmer, the General and Statesman of Mount Vernon.

Although, as yet, but in the infancy of national growth, the commerce of the United States has surpassed, by half a million of tons, that of the oldest and richest commercial Kingdom of Europe. Possessed of two ocean coasts, each longer than the Mediterranean Sea, and pierced by innumerable natural harbors ; on the East, looking upon the Atlantic pathway, to the old seats of European civilization and luxury ; and on the West, stretching over the Pacific, to the rapidly-populating and rising island republics of the South Sea, and the Asiatic Kingdoms, we are certainly destined to become the greatest maritime people ever known to history. *Navigation*, under such aspects, opens a career of indefinite wealth and enterprise ; although there may be no new worlds to discover, yet we may expect to see the daring spirit of Columbus and Vasco de Gama, revived in modern times, in penetrating every accessible part of the habitable globe, and in facilitating intercourse between the various races that people the earth.

The adventurous spirit of the Portuguese, Spaniards, Genoese and Venitians, which, in the middle ages, plunging into the wild waste of unexplored oceans, traced the coast line of continents, revealed the island groups, and fixed the bearings of the great headland landmarks, has been emulated in the present age by the intrepidity of American navigators among the frozen seas, floating ice mountains, and inhospitable shores of the Arctic and Antarctic circles. Through the powerful agency of steam, the elements in their wildest fury are overcome, and the two hemispheres are brought into safe and rapid communication by fleets of vessels furnished with a splen-



dor unknown to royal and dogal palaces in the sixteenth century. The white-winged sails of clipper ships, spread to every breeze in every latitude of the navigable sea, bear, as on the wings of the wind, the American name and flag to the remotest regions, and transport to our shores the productions of all climes.

In enumerating "agriculture, navigation, arts, mechanical trades and manufactures" as among "the suitable occupations" to which the scholars are to be dedicated, Mr. Girard had in view the continuous contribution of a class of useful men to society, as well as the provision of certain sources of comfort and independence. The learned professions are always overcrowded, and thousands, for want of adequate capacity or support, exhaust in them, lives of unrewarded application, while in the arts and trades there is a deficiency of laborers, and the demand can never be fully supplied. The beneficent exertions of the inventor, and artistical genius, are held in equal consideration with the speculations of the philosopher and the works of the legist and statesman. As instruments of civilization and human amelioration, what can surpass the discoveries of Gioja, Watt and Fulton, and to whom are we more indebted for the progress made in manufactures, arts and commerce within the last centuries, than to these practical mechanics? The inventions of Whitney, Arkwright and Morse have justly secured an universal and enduring fame, as well as wealth and public honors. Whatever fastidious and false notions prevailed in past times, to the disparagement of manual labor, must now give place to a just esteem of its numerous avocations. Labor in this country, at the anvil, the forge, the loom, everywhere, is entitled to the respect that is due to industrious toil, consecrated to family obligations and to useful callings.

It is said that talent and genius will always make themselves known, and that some of the most distinguished benefactors of their race have been self-educated men. It is not sufficient, however, to leave the mind to its own promptings, liable, as it is to be controlled by adventitious circumstances, or to be checked in its aspirations by the want of intellectual aids. Although self-acquired knowledge is, sometimes, more thorough than that learned as a scholastic task, yet it is necessarily imperfect from ignorance of collateral studies, and

time is lost and laborious study misapplied, which might have been obviated by the councils of an experienced instructor. The celebrated engineer, Brindley, to whom England owes the introduction of canals, for a long period the principal avenues of internal traffic, and which have so powerfully contributed to the development of the mineral wealth and manufacturing industry of the country, was one of the most wonderful of self-taught mechanical geniuses.

He seemed to be inspired by an extraordinary aptitude for the comprehension and construction of the most complex machinery, and the execution of the most difficult feats of engineering. He was called by the Duke of Bridgewater to the construction of the famous canal which bears his name, from the reputation he had gained in the invention of manufacturing machines, and his success in draining coal mines, and in other hydraulic operations. Upon presenting his plans for this first work of the kind ever attempted in Great Britain, they were pronounced by the men of science, to whom they were referred, to be the production of a mad visionary, one of them declaring that "he had often heard of castles in the air, but never before was shewn where any of them was to be erected."

The feasibility of his bold projects, defiant of natural impediments, were rendered so apparent by luminous detail, that the confidence of his noble patron in his hitherto unvanquished abilities remained unshaken, and he pledged his large property to the last shilling to realize the gigantic scheme. Amid the jeers of the ignorant, and the ill-omened predictions of the scientific, the work proceeded, but the credit of its ducal projector sunk so low, from a disbelief in its practicability, that at one time he was unable to raise £500 on his bond, on the Royal Exchange. In its progress, it was carried over rivers on stupendous aquaducts, at sufficient elevation to allow the passage of vessels beneath ; in some places, it was seen spanning valleys, in others, plunging its way along artificial channels, hewn through rocky ribbed hills. The inventive faculties of Brindley, with unfailing readiness proved themselves equal to every exigency ; to facilitate the labors of the workmen, he was frequently obliged to invent new machines, and his active mind was constantly engaged in contriving methods to economize time and materials.



The great undertaking, after a long period of discouraging anxiety and toil, was successfully completed, to the ultimate enrichment of its proprietor, and the wide spread renown of the engineer.

These uncommon powers of intellect were utterly destitute of educational experience ; out of his profession, Brindley was grossly ignorant ; he knew so little of figures, that he always resorted to mental operations for the solution of mathematical problems, and he was almost entirely unacquainted with reading and writing. What a prodigious range would such a genius have been capable of taking, had his faculties been disciplined and informed by judiciously directed study and instruction in early life ! When we contemplate the unlimited grasp of intellects of this cast, and the lasting creations of public utility they leave behind them, we cannot but regret that they had not access to the stores of science and learning accumulated in previous ages, to enlighten their understandings and enlarge the horizon of their speculations.

The records of intellectual triumph do not contain a more striking demonstration of the influence of knowledge in nourishing into existence latent talent than the history of Franklin. As we are informed by himself, in his autobiography, the most candid and illustrative account of individual life ever written,—his school education, which consisted only of an imperfect acquaintance with reading, writing and arithmetic, terminated at the age of ten, when he was bound to the trade of a printer. From this period commenced his efforts at self-tuition.—His thirst for information was such that he would sit up the greater part of the night, to be able to return in the morning to the bookseller's apprentices, before they should be missed, the books borrowed in the evenings. Observe him, unaided and alone, in the midnight hours, studying style and composition from an odd volume of the Spectator, analyzing the contents of the different papers, and with patient labor, seeking to reconstruct them, so as to approach the purity and elegance of the classic original ; with stoic severity controlling his diet, so that, to use his own words, he might make greater progress, "from that clearness of head and quicker apprehension, which generally attend temperance in eating and drinking ;" his formation of a literary



club among his friends for mutual improvement ; the acquisition of French, Italian and Spanish without the help of a master ; the incessant pursuit of knowledge, and the means of imparting it to others, until finally emerging from obscurity, he astounds the world by those great discoveries in electricity, which conduct the explosive bursts of Heaven's artillery in harmless security to the bosom of the earth, and through which the lightning has been broken into the service of man, and trained into an obedient agent for the transmission of intelligence between the extremities of the earth. Trace the career of the poor soapboiler's son and printer's apprentice, through all its discouraging incidents, and mark him steadily and inflexibly, under his own direction, and with such accidental assistance as he could procure, informing and developing his mind, and closing his life the most distinguished philosopher and statesman of his age, and where shall we find a more signal example of the self-elevating power which knowledge gives to its devotees, and of the importance of its diffusion ?

Every human mind contains, within itself, resources and capacities which, under proper cultivation, may be expanded to an indefinite extent. As the untilled earth, which once produced nothing but noxious weeds, with careful culture may be crowned with abundant crops of useful grains, so the most barren understanding, through the stimulating effects of education, becomes a fruitful source of intellectual wealth. Although books are more abundant now, and the springs of learning more accessible than in the times of Brindley and Franklin, yet the predominating necessities of poverty deprive thousands of these advantages, and the instances are not rare, even in these enlightened days, of genius perishing by the road-side for want of encouragement and friendly help. Looking upon education as a never-failing fountain of refined pleasures, as a shield against vice and sensual grossness, Mr. Girard wisely determined to place it within reach of those who were liable to be deprived of it, in that stage of life when the mind is most ductile, and the memory receives its most lasting impressions. May we not fondly hope that, from among the waifs on life's ocean, here securely havened, some future Brindley or Franklin will arise to shed a



grateful lustre upon the name of their benefactor and the institution where their genius and ambition received its first impulses, that some names now inscribed on the rolls of the Girard College are destined to be known in the annals of philosophy and science, and to raise yet higher the fame of their native country for great talents virtuously employed.

And when was there a more pressing necessity for educated men than at the present epoch? We are on the eve of great events; a new act in the world's history is opening, unlike any that preceded it. Nations, which have been hereditary enemies for ages, lay aside the weapons of war, and seek to rival each other in the promotion of the arts and sciences, in the alleviation of the ills of human life, the encouragement of industry, and the foundation of establishments of beneficence and learning. Steam is reducing distances; the two dividing seas of the globe are being united by human energy and skill; the hitherto impenetrable interiors of China and Japan are disclosing their hidden recesses, and barbarian seclusion is disappearing before the summons of civilization, as the walls of Jericho before the sound of the Israelitish trumpet. People of different creeds and tongues, the followers of Christ, and of the false sages and prophets, Mahommed and Confucius, are commingling together, and the dispersed races are again reuniting into one family. Christianity, with its civilizing tendencies, is lighting up the dark places of the earth, and constantly advancing, with its milk-white standard, to new conquests over savage instincts and inhuman superstitions.

While the despotic States of Europe are harrassing their subjects with military and police vexations, augmenting taxes, armies and governmental abuses, and obstructing popular education and progress, the great experiment of self-government, on this side of the Atlantic, successfully proceeds. Hundreds of thousands of fugitives from tyranny and want, annually find their way within the ever-open gates of republican America, over which the hospitable proclamation of Theseus on the foundation of Athens, "*Come hither, all ye People,*" is inscribed before the gaze of an admiring world.

As long as the star of hope, set in the firmament of this western hemisphere, shall continue to blaze benignly over the pathway of



nations, mankind will never despair of being conducted, under its guidance, to an era of universal religious and political liberty. Possessed of the most perfect form of government yet devised by the wisdom of man ; placed within a belt of climate propitious to human life and the most varied productions ; and in the occupation of a territory vast enough for the entire population of Europe, and under the influence of natural and political advantages, advancing with a rapidity of progress unknown to the Rome of the Cæsars, in the palmiest days of military power and glory, we now stand at the head of civilized nations, and are daily called to the performance of a more important part in the world's affairs, and to the extension of our intercourse with other nations and people. For such an immediate future, opening before our vision as the rising dawn, we need a wider dissemination of useful information and instruction. He who, on the threshold of such scenes, had the foresight to create an establishment of moral and mental instruction like the Girard College, surely deserves a conspicuous niche in the gallery of human benefactors.

Among the ancient republicans, love of country, self-sacrifice for the general weal, and an enlarged *Public Spirit*, were esteemed the most precious qualities of the citizen. He who shrank from participation in the common danger, who sought his own safety when the existence of his country was at stake, or in the season of pestilential desolation yielded to the selfish suggestions of fear, forfeited the respectful estimation of his compatriots. The immortalizing commemoration of poetry and history was reserved for Codrus, devoting himself to death for his country ; Leonidas, falling with his band,

The hopeless warriors of a willing doom  
In bleak Thermopylae's sepulchral strait,

Curtius, closing up the yawning gulf, with his death-seeking plunge, and for the sage, the philosopher and law-giver. Of this, the manliest of Democratic virtues, Mr. Girard was largely endowed. All movements of real benevolence and public good, found in him a liberal supporter ; to honest poverty and modest merit he always

extended a friendly hand, and on great emergencies, demanding high moral courage, he never hesitated to place himself in the foreground, and animate his fellow citizens by the force of his individual example. His conduct in the yellow fever year of 1793, brought into bold relief the true qualities of his character, and displayed the highest traits of a republican citizen.

Panic-struck by the fatality and duration of the scourge, thousands fled in dismay from the doomed city, where the funereal toll, the wail of woe, and the rumbling of the death cart were the only sounds that broke the silence of the streets, but lately animated by the clink of the hammer and anvil, and the noises of busy life. Moss grown wharves, tenantless houses and streets, in which no human beings were to be seen but those engaged in transporting the unattended dead to over-crowded graves, or an occasional citizen pallid with terror, and furtively fleeing contact with his fellow man, as the blasting touch of death, these were sights sufficient to shake the firmest courage and unnerve the stoutest heart. The stern sense of public duty prevailed with Stephen Girard over the instinct of self-preservation ; he refused to fly with the affrighted crowd before the consuming breath of the destroying angel.

Instead of hurrying to the pure air and isolated security of the mountains, he was to be found in the thick and fetid atmosphere of the plague chamber, wiping the cold sweat from the agonized brow ; cooling with refreshing libations the fevered tongue, smoothing the pillow of the pain-tortured patient, and solacing with words of hope and sympathy the deserted parent or friendless stranger in his dying moments. When not engaged in these Christian acts, he was to be seen in council with a few other citizens of like nature as himself, devising means to mitigate the fury of the pestilence, to arrest its progress, and to restore confidence and tranquillity. Such services in the cause of humanity, and such magnanimity and disinterestedness called forth the warmest testimonials on the part of the surviving population. Their sentiments were embodied in those resolutions of the municipal councils, which are properly displayed upon these walls, before the young inheritors of his liberality, as a



sign of public gratitude, and as a stimulating example of moral heroism.

The noiseless and even demeanour of Mr. Girard, and his plain and severe way of life, were, to many, incomprehensible, in connection with such abundance of wealth. He was regarded by such as mean and sordid, and they who could not penetrate his rigid exterior, looked upon him as a cold, unfeeling man, actuated exclusively by an insatiable love of gain. In their view, he should have maintained a pomp of appearance corresponding to the amplitude of his means, and have surpassed all competition in the splendor of his mansion, the magnificence of his equipages, and the number of his servants. In his exemption from such follies, he showed himself superior to the usual infirmities of purse-proud vanity. He had no ambition for outward show, and in all his actions he avoided the public gaze; his charities were unobtrusively performed, and often accompanied by an injunction of secrecy. That he was moved by more elevated influences than the miser's love of money, his magnificent testament, loaded down with public benefactions, and glowing with the noblest sentiments of philanthropy, is conclusive proof. The mere conception of the great scheme of charity and education represented here to-day indicates an expansion of soul, and range of thought that belongs only to minds of a dignified and nobly inspired cast.

If he was penurious to himself, it was to be liberal to others; if he was self-denying in life, it was to be munificent after death—if he was unknown to fame when living, it was to be immortalized when dead. Various and conflicting as may have been the opinions entertained of Mr. Girard by his cotemporaries, an impartial posterity will ever recognize him as a true lover of his race, and as a philanthropist of the most capacious benevolence. Rich enough to have raised a monument as high as the mausoleum of the Pharaohs over his remains, his mind was so much engrossed by provident concern for the unfortunate, that he was satisfied to rest within an obscure tomb, without a memorial to mark the place of his interment. With pious reverence you have transferred his remains within these walls, and here surmounted by a marble image of his

features, they will repose to the latest posterity, amid the grateful homage of the consoled widow and the befriended orphan.

*Fellow Citizens!* This great trust was created for the good of the whole community; it deserves your kindest sympathy, and it requires your vigilant supervision, that all its obligations may be properly performed. Honor it with your confidence, and encourage its faithful officers with your approbation. Preserve it sacred from party and sectarian strife, that it may continue in undisturbed peace and tranquility, to be a dispenser of intellectual light and moral blessings to the children of affliction and misfortune.

*Teachers!* Upon you devolves a most serious responsibility. You are charged, in a measure, with the future destiny of this interesting society of youths. Under your eyes they are growing up; invigorated with principles of honor and virtue, and animated by an ambition to excel in those qualities which command respect and confidence, they will, in the vicissitudes of life, conduct themselves with propriety and credit, and to your praise and satisfaction. To you is entrusted the charge of their tender age, the inspiration of correct motives, the nurture of the domestic affections and the training of the opening intellect. If there be vicious propensities, it is in your power to eradicate them before they shall have corrupted the whole character, and permanently perverted the nature and disposition; if the mind is dull in apprehension and timid in its movements, kindly encouragement and sympathizing attention will arouse and stimulate it.

The privation of the enjoyments of home, of the solace of paternal love, and the luxuries of life, and their orphaned isolation, will, I am sure, commend them to your heart-felt regards. The fraternal unity which prevails in this juvenile family, the prompt obedience of its members, their decorous manners and self-respecting behavior, are evident proofs of your conscientious discharge of duty, and earnest desire to realize the charitable aspirations of the testator, and the expectations of the public. Your present pains will be rewarded in future gratification, when the pupils of to-day shall have become reputable and influential members of society; to the remembrance of the happy days within these bounds, they will then recur with



fond emotion, and your names and untiring efforts to imbue them with sound doctrine and generous aims, will long be cherished in their household annals.

*Pupils of the Girard College!*—You are the chosen recipients of the bounty of one, who, like yourselves, deprived of near kindred in childhood, commenced the battle of life without means and friends, and by persevering industry and unsullied integrity, died, at an advanced age, in the possession of the largest estate ever held by any one individual in this country, and amid the universal regret of his fellow citizens. More fortunate than him, your youth is to be passed in comfort and ease, and in studious preparation for the struggles of after life. He labored through many toilsome nights and days, denying himself rest and indulgence, that he might accumulate enough of this world's goods to shelter you from want, and to furnish you with the means of becoming useful and intelligent men.

He was a man sparing of words, and distrustful of professions, and if he were here to-day, he would judge of your appreciation of his sacrifices, not by declarations of gratitude, but by your conduct and improvement of the advantages he has bestowed upon you. You, I hope, are sensible of the opportunities you here enjoy, and that you have an ambition to succeed in the world. Remember that youth is that part of existence in which the foundations of future happiness or woe are laid. Bad passions habitually indulged in now, will make you vicious men; disobedience and disrespect to your teachers will render you violent and disagreeable associates hereafter. Inattention to your tasks will be the cause of reproachful ignorance; disregard of truth will deprive you of confidence and respect; and profanity of conversation will offend the good and virtuous, and drive you into the companionship of the base and wicked.

Be affectionate to your schoolmates, remember they are beings of like nature as yourself, keen to feel an affront, and of sensibilities which may be deeply wounded by an unjust and careless word. Strive to rival each other in the perfect execution of your duties, and in propriety of conduct and speech; be jealous only of superior excellence, and seek to equal it, and not vainly to lessen its estima-

tion by envious depreciation. As you have faults, be lenient to those of others ; be manly and magnanimous in all your actions, and scorn deception and hypocrisy as the darkest blots on human character. Love and obey your teachers as superior to you in wisdom and experience, that you may profit by their councils, and recompense them for their kindness and attachment.

Your country is the land of liberty and promise ; as such, revere it, that you may contribute in your day and generation to the maintenance and perpetuity of its free institutions. You may be distinguished for great talents, and you may occupy high station, but lasting fame and public consideration you cannot obtain without purity of morals and an honorable course of life.

“Talents, angel-bright,  
If wanting worth, are shining instruments  
In false Ambition's hand to finish faults  
Illustrious and give Infamy renown.”

Do not suffer yourselves to be discouraged by any difficulties ; by steady resolution in overcoming those that now cross your path, you will acquire courage and ability to vanquish the most formidable obstacles it may be your lot to meet hereafter. Remember that the greatest men owe all their glorious actions to unflinching determination of purpose ; this made the poor printer's apprentice, Franklin, the most learned philosopher and the wisest statesman of his age ; and this sustained the spirit of Washington in the darkest gloom, and enabled him to accomplish the independence and liberty of his country.—There is not one of you who does not possess some peculiar talent, which, if properly cultivated, will lead to celebrity, wealth and preferment ; no one, unless prostrated by disease, can fail of obtaining all that is desirable in this enterprising country, all that is requisite is indomitable zeal and constant prosecution of effort.

Remember there is a God in Heaven who observes all our actions, and to whom we must render an account of our conduct on earth ; His eye follows all your footsteps, and His ear is ever open to the



prayer of the orphan, and widowed mother. His favor you can gain only by observing His commandments; that obtained, your life will be happy, and your death a pledge of immortal felicity.

*Happy new year* to you all, and may each revolving year find you wiser and better, until finally boyhood past, you shall be prepared to enter upon the stage of active life, and in the fear of Heaven and the love of man so to perform your part, that the name of a Girard boy shall be synonymous with all that is estimable in mind and character.





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CATALOGUE

OF THE

OFFICERS AND PUPILS

OF THE

Girard College for Orphans,

FOR THE YEAR 1854.

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**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**  
OF THE  
**GIRARD COLLEGE FOR ORPHANS,**  
1853—1854.

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PRESIDENT.—SAMUEL H. PERKINS,  
*Ex. Officio Member of all Standing Committees.*

WILLIAM BIDDLE,	A. E. ELWYN, M. D.,
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JOSEPH R. CHANDLER,	THOMAS G. HOLLINGSWORTH,
ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	WILLIAM MARTIN,
JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT,	FREDERICK A. PACKARD,
MORD. L. DAWSON,	ALGERNON S. ROBERTS,
WILLIAM J. DUANE,	THOMAS ROBINS,
WILLIAM WELSH.	
HENRY W. AREY, <i>Secretary.</i>	

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COMMITTEE ON INSTRUCTION.

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Hollingsworth,	Martin,	Coffin.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSEHOLD.

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Robins,	Roberts,	Farquhar.

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Dawson,	Farquhar,	Elwyn.

COMMITTEE ON DISCIPLINE AND DISCHARGE.

Messrs. Welsh,	Coffin,	Packard,
Martin,	Duane,	Robins.

# OFFICERS OF THE GIRARD COLLEGE.

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## PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM H. ALLEN.

## PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENT.

PROF. LEMUEL STEPHENS, Instructor in English, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

MR. WARREN HOLDEN, Assistant Teacher Principal Department.

MR. J. C. TURNER, Instructor in English Studies.

MR. S. D. CONOVER, do do

PROF. G. J. BECKER, Instructor of Drawing, Writing and Book-Keeping.

PROF. P. GENGEMBRE, Instructor of French and Spanish.

## PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

### SCHOOL No. 1.

Miss MARY H. TURNER, Principal Teacher.

Miss ANGELINE C. TURNER, First Assistant Teacher.

Miss SUSAN M. STATZELL, Second Assistant Teacher.

### SCHOOL No. 2.

Miss JANE OVERN, Principal Teacher.

Miss MARY A. LYNCH, First Assistant Teacher.

Mrs. MARY B. NICHOLSON, Second Assistant Teacher.

## RECORDING SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN.

HENRY W. AREY.

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## MATRON.

MISS JANE MITCHELL.

## ASSISTANT MATRON.

MRS. FRANCES BIDDLE.

## PREFECTS.

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Mrs. SUSAN WRIGLEY,	Miss M. A. BATEMAN,
Miss ISABELLA MITCHELL.	

## STEWARD.

SAMUEL OVERN.

## PHYSICIANS.

S. L. HOLLINGSWORTH, M. D., | F. W. SARGENT, M. D.

## DENTIST.

JOSEPH E. PARKER.



# CATALOGUE.

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FEBRUARY 1, 1854.  
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## PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Nos.	NAMES.	Time of Birth.	Scholarship.	Conduct.
1	Asendorpf, William*	December 28, 1837	6.38	8.60
2	Babb, Robert B.	January 18, 1840	7.65	9.35
3	Banks, Philip W.	March 8, 1841	7.79	9.61
4	Bayne, John W.	November 3, 1839	7.37	7.77
5	Behring, James	March 18, 1838	7.18	8.60
6	Betts, Joseph E. J.	January 2, 1839	7.03	9.79
7	Bewley, Stephen	August 8, 1842	7.91	3.12
8	Blascheck, Joseph	April 2, 1840	5.80	7.95
9	Boos, John L.	January 1, 1840	6.90	5.58
10	Brunt, William H.	July 8, 1839	7.76	9.43
11	Byrnes, Charles	August 10, 1839	6.50	5.77
12	Campbell, David	January 9, 1839	7.41	9.14
13	Cooper, James F.*	January 11, 1839	7.67	7.43
14	Crawford, David	September 21, 1839	6.84	7.16
15	Cusack, James C.	April 7, 1839	7.02	7.26
16	Dilley, Samuel K.	June 20, 1838	7.91	5.53
17	Dinsmore, Richard	July 30, 1840	7.56	7.46
18	Dougherty, Charles H.	June 1, 1838	6.93	5.84
19	Doyle, Charles	October 5, 1839	7.36	7.59
20	Drew, William	November 26, 1839	7.67	6.88
21	Ebert, William B.	November 25, 1840	7.15	4.52
22	Gessler, James P.*	April 27, 1840	7.17	7.35

Nos.	NAMES.	Time of Birth.		Scholarship.	Conduct.
23	Gink, John L.	October	16, 1840	7.88	8.94
24	Goodwin, Augustus J.	November	13, 1839	6.68	7.29
25	Guest, William G.	March	24, 1838	7.09	7.24
26	Hall, George S.*	August	12, 1840	7.33	6.54
27	Hamilton, Alexander	July	26, 1839	8.33	7.00
28	Harbach, Theodore J.	May	8, 1840	5.46	2.62
29	Harkins, James	January	18, 1840	7.57	7.00
30	Harvey, William	November	3, 1839	7.67	6.84
31	Hedges, Thomas J.	July	13, 1840	6.89	8.52
32	Hill, Charles J.	May	22, 1839		5.14
33	Jacobs, Samuel H.	September	10, 1840	7.89	3.89
34	Jenkins, Samuel H.	March	2, 1841	6.36	3.75
35	Johnston, John	May	10, 1841	7.47	7.18
36	Johnson, William A.	July	18, 1840	6.56	7.44
37	Kenroy, James	November	18, 1839	6.02	1.83
38	Keyser, Charles M.	December	27, 1840	7.82	9.17
39	Kilpatrick, William H.*	October	5, 1838	7.58	9.47
40	Klemm, Godfried W.*	December	12, 1838	7.30	6.69
41	LaSerre, James	November	29, 1841	7.38	8.54
42	Lehman, Albert E.	September	1, 1840	7.36	5.83
43	Lewis, John D.	December	26, 1839	5.25	1.59
44	Liddle, John F.	June	28, 1840	7.61	8.01
45	Lilly, Edward J.	December	5, 1839	6.78	1.45
46	Loan, James*	May	26, 1840	7.38	6.42
47	McCawley, James G.	February	12, 1838	6.84	7.67
48	McClenaghan, Hugh W.	December	29, 1838	7.39	5.73
49	McCoy, Charles J.	December	27, 1839	7.53	8.85
50	McMain, William B.	October	8, 1838	6.68	7.51
51	Miller, William T.	May	14, 1839	7.10	0.81
52	Milligan, Charles T.	February	15, 1839	8.02	9.73
53	Moore, Barton C.	December	28, 1839	6.88	7.60
54	Moore, John W.	April	1, 1841	7.21	5.51
55	Moses, Samuel A.	October	30, 1839	7.23	5.14
56	Murray, James	June	22, 1840	5.37	3.60
57	O'Brien, Robert E.	March	29, 1839	7.93	4.34



Nos.	NAMES.	Time of Birth.	Scholarship.	Conduct.
58	O'Donnell, Daniel K.	December 17, 1840	7.80	7.17
59	O'Donnell, William A.	August 28, 1838	7.42	9.57
60	O'Neill, Francis	October 22, 1840	6.20	5.65
61	Orr, William J.	March 27, 1840	8.21	9.55
62	Oswald, Joseph W.*	November 25, 1838	6.39	9.55
63	Overdeer, Richard E.*	September 25, 1838	8.68	8.92
64	Richardson, Albert E.	October 26, 1839	6.53	5.90
65	Rogers, Benjamin	January 9, 1839	5.41	6.67
66	Singer, Edward A.	July 13, 1839	7.89	6.78
67	Singer, Louis A.	July 14, 1841	7.06	7.52
68	Smith, George H.	November 26, 1839	7.04	1.83
69	Smith, Robert M.	December 8, 1837	7.44	8.97
70	Smith, Solomon G.	September 20, 1839	6.73	5.98
71	Smith, Walter D.	February 15, 1839	8.78	8.51
72	Steele, Robert H. M.*	September 5, 1840	7.66	7.66
73	Stell, John J.	November 5, 1838	7.83	9.02
74	Summers, George*	December 12, 1837	9.38	9.63
75	Tanner, George	September 18, 1839	7.87	7.48
76	Tobin, John	February 4, 1840	6.61	6.59
77	Tyler, John S.	August 16, 1841	6.78	3.64
78	Vettér, David J.	August 4, 1839	6.01	5.23
79	Vollum, Charles N.	October 4, 1840	6.38	6.85
80	Wakefield, George W.	September 3, 1841	7.79	7.26
81	Wallace, John B.	April 17, 1840	6.40	6.24
82	Wallace, William H.	January 10, 1842	7.50	7.28
83	Weed, Charles G.	March 4, 1841	6.46	6.65
84	White, Samuel	April 9, 1838	8.34	
85	Windrim, James H.	July 4, 1840	7.07	8.33
86	Worthington, John T.*	October 30, 1838	7.00	4.31
87	Wrigley, Henry E.	July 28, 1840	8.05	7.58
88	Wyncoop, Benjamin J.	March 18, 1838	5.34	3.90
89	Wyncoop, Thomas P.	December 25, 1839	5.96	3.42

## PRIMARY SCHOOL, NO. 1.

Nos.	NAMES.	Time of Birth.		Scholarship.	Conduct
1	Albright, Edwin B.	June	27, 1843	7.04	3.61
2	Alexander, Albert	June	24, 1842	5.38	7.65
3	Andrews, Joseph	August	29, 1844	5.75	6.88
4	Andrews, Samuel	March	16, 1842	5.65	3.76
5	Ankedel, Edmund	April	24, 1842	5.49	6.33
6	Ball, William	May	6, 1839	6.85	6.07
7	Bowen, John	June	8, 1842	6.19	5.72
8	Brooks, Samuel G.*	August	3, 1840	6.14	6.79
9	Brown, Andrew J.	December	25, 1840	7.25	6.40
10	Burk, John	February	21, 1843	7.12	5.14
11	Campbell, James	December	19, 1842	7.34	5.52
12	Coombs, Robert D.	September	14, 1842	7.61	3.67
13	Coryell, Joseph R.	June	5, 1839	6.80	5.87
14	Crosby, Henry J.	August	12, 1842	6.69	5.64
15	Cusack, Joseph C.	March	27, 1843	7.32	3.61
16	Daffin, Wm. H.	May	5, 1844	3.31	7.72
17	Debow, Theodore L.	August	3, 1841	6.81	2.20
18	Devine, John J.	October	16, 1840	6.29	3.06
19	Dinsmore, Andrew	March	19, 1842	7.03	7.47
20	Donahue, Joseph	March	14, 1841	7.07	7.40
21	Donnelly, James	June	22, 1840	6.95	6.52
22	Doriot, George W.	January	24, 1841	6.36	3.93
23	Dougherty, Francis M.	October	25, 1841	6.33	5.22
24	Dougherty, John T.	November	9, 1841	6.51	7.05
25	Dunn, George J.	November	28, 1840	6.40	5.79
26	Edgar, John M.	October	16, 1842	7.16	3.36
27	Everton, Wm. S.*	September	26, 1841	6.22	5.18
28	Ford, Marshall Hill	October	9, 1841	7.21	7.19
29	Gallagher, Samuel A.	June	28, 1841	6.35	6.86
30	Gallagin, Robert H.	July	13, 1841	6.66	4.79
31	Gilbert, Arthur R.	April	5, 1842	7.06	7.77
32	Gilbert, Enoch E.	July	14, 1841	5.89	—1.82
33	Givens, John	April	11, 1842	5.52	5.10



Nos.	NAMES.	Time of Birth.	Scholarship.	Conduct.
34	Gordon, James M.	January 4, 1843	6.27	8.10
35	Hall, Wm. W.	December 12, 1841	7.67	8.14
36	Hamley, Joseph S.*	November 25, 1838	6.37	8.92
37	Hartless, Thomas	July 20, 1842	5.80	6.06
38	Hayward, Richard W.*	July 1, 1840	7.58	4.77
39	Hilton, William	April 3, 1842	6.25	3.86
40	Hopson, Joseph B.	October 27, 1840	7.06	6.64
41	Humes, Richard M.	August 14, 1842	5.96	6.52
42	Hurlburt, Alanson P.	January 17, 1841	5.94	5.06
43	Jackson, Wm. G.	November 2, 1839	6.76	7.82
44	Jacobs, Wm. J.*	June 15, 1841	6.15	2.57
45	Johnson, James R.	July 29, 1842	5.51	6.47
46	Johnston, Walter S.	January 13, 1843	6.95	2.63
47	Jones, George W.	June 30, 1841	6.28	4.86
48	Kane, James	March 10, 1843	7.60	5.77
49	Kerr, John	October 6, 1840	6.99	4.87
50	Keyser, Benjamin F.	November 25, 1842	7.52	8.09
51	Kirkbride, Abram H.*	March 7, 1840	6.45	5.18
52	Kirkbride, Walter P.*	March 7, 1840	6.15	5.34
53	Knowles, Emerick	August 10, 1841	5.28—	.68
54	Krumshield, Fred. W.	June 24, 1840	6.60	2.09
55	Krumshield, Lewis P.	June 12, 1843	5.77—	1.18
56	Lawton, Hammond	January 28, 1841	6.71	5.88
57	Lawton, James	March 8, 1839	7.09	7.08
58	Lelar, Henry	December 16, 1842	6.99	6.40
59	Lemon, Alexander	May 8, 1842	7.16	5.87
60	Lemon, Samuel	September 18, 1840	6.46	7.08
61	Lewis, Albert E.	August 6, 1844	7.66	8.38
62	Liddle, William B.	April 23, 1842	7.75	6.78
63	Logan, Charles S.	August 1, 1841	7.32	7.51
64	Lyons, Michael	November 17, 1841	6.55	1.74
65	Mackedon, Michael*	October 1, 1841	6.55	3.43
66	McCartney, John*	September 16, 1842	6.02	5.88
67	McLaren, William	July 3, 1842	6.28	4.06
68	McClay, Samuel A.	December 30, 1840	6.94	6.29
69	McFadden, Samuel	February 5, 1842	7.01	3.48

Nos.	NAMES.	Time of Birth.	Scholarship.	Conduct.
70	McFadden, William	January 23, 1844	6.59	4.83
71	McKee, Henry	July 24, 1839	6.49	5.16
72	Meeser, Anthony A.	November 20, 1840	7.28	7.38
73	Miles, James	October 31, 1841	6.42	5.73
74	Mitchell, Isaac*	September 29, 1842	7.08	7.02
75	Moore, Evans B.	April 22, 1841	6.04	6.01
76	Moore, George	April 1, 1844	7.37	6.42
77	Morselander, Nathan*	December 2, 1841	6.78	7.72
78	Mouat, David	November 12, 1843	4.96	5.98
79	Nelson, William S.	May 16, 1840	6.98	9.33
80	Newell, Joseph T.	March 11, 1839	4.64	
81	Oliphant, Joseph	August 24, 1840	6.34	1.40
82	Patton, Archibald T.	July 23, 1838	6.82	8.71
83	Pugh, Jesse B.	November 22, 1840	6.92	5.76
84	Raphun, Charles W.*	June 29, 1842	6.69	5.56
85	Raphun, John H.*	September 12, 1840	6.67	5.22
86	Roberts, Alfred H.	October 20, 1841	6.77	4.64
87	Rodgers, John J.	September 3, 1842	6.67	7.74
88	Rogers, Charles S.	February 10, 1841	5.96	8.82
89	Ruddock, Robert	February 18, 1842	6.87	6.59
90	Sharp, William Henry	June 2, 1842	6.57	5.96
91	Sheetz, John B.	January 4, 1842	6.46	8.53
92	Sherman, Stephen M.	February 27, 1840	6.95	7.21
93	Simpler, Philip A.*	January 17, 1840	6.90	5.96
94	Southwick, Henry S.	March 28, 1839	6.27	6.96
95	Smith, James D.	June 28, 1841	6.51	5.70
96	Smith, Wm. H. F.	November 8, 1838	5.57	6.08
97	Stanley, George E.*	June 6, 1840	6.56	5.89
98	Stone, William C.	April 26, 1843	5.88	8.58
99	Tage, Henry A.*	November 1, 1841	6.94	3.03
100	Turner, John L.	December 4, 1839	6.75	8.04
101	Tyler, Alfred C.	March 12, 1841	5.92	7.20
102	Wade, Wm. H.	April 26, 1840	6.21	6.07
103	Whitehead, James W.	July 12, 1843	6.33	5.03
104	Wickersham, Benj. F.	September 22, 1840	6.64	5.93
105	Wonderly, Henry	September 19, 1842	7.11	7.83



## PRIMARY SCHOOL, No. 2.

Nos.	NAMES.	Time of Birth.	Scholarship.	Conduct.
1	Arrison, John	September 27, 1845	3.25	6.55
2	Arrison, Joseph	January 30, 1844	6.00	6.87
3	Bartley, Edmund E.	December 18, 1841	4.09	6.66
4	Bayne, William U.	May 1, 1844	5.95	7.85
5	Beard, Timothy	February 22, 1843	5.17	6.61
6	Belt, Edward	November 26, 1845		
7	Behring, William H.	September 14, 1844	6.01	6.04
8	Bingham, Alfred R.	August 25, 1844	1.50	7.99
9	Breckenbridge, Robert	May 27, 1846	1.25	7.27
10	Brown, John S.	February 13, 1843	5.35	4.83
11	Bussinger, Daniel W.	October 28, 1843	6.53	5.44
12	Callan, William	October 29, 1844	4.62	8.34
13	Campbell, Daniel	August 11, 1843	4.97	1.73
14	Campbell, John	November 18, 1844		
15	Cave, John M.	January 12, 1844		
16	Crosby, William E.	July 24, 1844	5.56	6.73
17	Donnelly, John D.	February 16, 1843	5.76	6.79
18	Duff, William D.	February 24, 1845		
19	Edgar, Samuel H.	June 7, 1845	6.58	8.66
20	Fisher, John	November 18, 1841	5.72	6.10
21	Francis, Wm. H.	February 18, 1844	0.50	7.21
22	Fullerton, Francis	September 13, 1844	3.79	8.17
23	Gallagher, Robert	November 13, 1844	1.50	8.78
24	Goldsmith, Lambert N.	December 23, 1844		
25	Goodwin, Joseph C.	April 15, 1845	4.12	9.02
26	Gray, William	January 13, 1846	6.87	8.68
27	Groves, Robert S.	November 23, 1843	2.00	8.29
28	Guyant, James H.	May 17, 1845	2.37	8.83
29	Haddon, Thomas	June 16, 1845		
30	Hamilton, Samuel	May 11, 1845		
31	Harley, John	December 10, 1838	2.99	8.00
32	Henderson, Henry C.	March 25, 1845		
33	Heustis, Theodore	May 10, 1845	0.00	7.48

Nos.	NAMES.	Time of Birth.		Scholarship.	Conduct.
34	Homer, Charles C.	May	10, 1845		
35	Houston, Joseph R.	June	14, 1843	5.93	5.66
36	Hunter, Daniel	October	27, 1843	6.33	8.42
37	Jorgenson, Joseph X.	February	11, 1844		
38	Jackson, Jacob B.	December	8, 1843		
39	Jones, Alonzo B.	December	17, 1846		
40	Jordan, Thomas	December	8, 1842	4.87	7.03
41	Kane, Charles	June	21, 1846		
42	Kitchen, Francis M.	November	9, 1843		
43	Keen, Francis	December	8, 1844	0.75	8.92
44	Knight, Septimus N.	June	15, 1842	4.96	6.68
45	Krumshield, John H.	December	9, 1845	2.62	5.04
46	Lark, Henry	January	24, 1845	2.89	7.94
47	Lawrence, Henry	November	9, 1840	4.60	6.53
48	Lemon, James A.	April	5, 1844	3.63	6.95
49	Lewis, Thomas E.	January	23, 1845	1.75	8.50
50	Lewis, Septimus T.	July	23, 1845	1.00	7.81
51	Lilly, Samuel W.	July	22, 1845	5.87	9.37
52	Lockhart, John W.	September	30, 1843	3.81	8.17
53	Logan, William K.	October	24, 1846		
54	Logan, Alfred	May	23, 1844	4.47	8.24
55	Logue, William	March	30, 1845	0.00	6.43
56	McConnel, Wm. H.	October	27, 1844	7.29	6.71
57	McCrea, Abraham	October	26, 1843	2.80	8.08
58	McCullin, Horatio G.	April	14, 1845		
59	McCune, George	July	14, 1842	5.03	6.13
60	McBrine, Henry C.	September	9, 1844	1.25	8.99
61	McFeters, John	May	3, 1845	0.75	9.30
62	McFetrick, John	May	4, 1845	6.37	6.22
63	McGarvey, Wm. A.	August	23, 1845	0.00	5.71
64	McIlravey, Andrew J.	September	14, 1845	3.05	8.68
65	McNamee, James	October	21, 1843	3.40	7.54
66	Magill, Edward F.	June	19, 1845	5.01	5.85
67	Malone, Edward	July	14, 1844		
68	Merkle, William	January	1, 1845	0.00	8.46



Nos.	NAMES.	Time of Birth.		Scholarship.	Conduct.
69	Milby, Thomas F.	July	15, 1843	5.88	7.34
70	Mitchell, Thomas	January	22, 1844	5.26	7.81
71	Mouat, John C.	August	21, 1845	2.75	7.69
72	Neely, Samuel A.	December	11, 1844	0.00	6.70
73	Neeson, James	January	26, 1846	0.75	9.16
74	Nice, Joseph H.	April	17, 1846	0.75	8.65
75	Norton, Edward S.	August	24, 1843	1.75	7.00
76	Patton, Adam R.	December	1, 1842	4.64	7.14
77	Pepper, Edward N.	October	8, 1846		
78	Pfeiffer, John	December	8, 1841	5.48	7.44
79	Phillips, George	November	17, 1844	0.25	7.65
80	Pickering, Joseph C.	February	22, 1840	4.62	8.32
81	Porter, Alfred	August	2, 1842	3.69	6.67
82	Pritchard, Albert S.	September	29, 1846		
83	Ralston, Robert	January	19, 1844	0.00	7.93
84	Reeger, William R.	April	5, 1844	3.31	8.65
85	Riddel, Joseph T.	January	11, 1845	3.47	7.03
86	Riley, Andrew	May	19, 1845	0.50	5.78
87	Rolf, George B.	September	8, 1845	0.25	7.24
88	Ruddock, Hugh	March	14, 1844	5.93	5.68
89	Russel, Thomas	February	27, 1846	0.00	7.90
90	Salsburg, Andrew J.	April	14, 1843	2.33	8.28
91	Schaeffer, Francis A.	April	17, 1844	0.00	8.52
92	Sheetz, Theo. C.	September	19, 1844		
93	Smith, Albert	February	26, 1845	0.00	8.17
94	Smith, Edward N.	September	16, 1846	0.00	9.31
95	Smith, Ed.	September	16, 1846		
96	Smith, Seth	March	12, 1845	1.25	8.66
97	Spencer, William F.	January	15, 1846		
98	Spreman, Francis M.	August	9, 1846		
99	Stull, John	August	31, 1846		
100	Tage, Samuel L.	April	28, 1846		
101	Tage, William	January	13, 1845	0.00	8.66
102	Toft, John	November	30, 1844	5.75	8.51
103	Weightman, John	March	9, 1844		

Nos.	NAMES.	Time of Birth.	Scholarship.	Conduct.
104	Wiley, William	July 6, 1846		
105	Wilson, Joseph	December 10, 1845	1.37	7.99
106	Winnemore, Jacob M.	December 15, 1846		
107	Werner, William A.	November 14, 1844		
108	Whitehead, David W.	July 24, 1845	1.15	8.74
109	Wistar, George H.	August 6, 1846		
110	Wistar, Samuel L.	June 12, 1844		
111	Wood, Theodore	January 10, 1846		
	Principal Department,	- - - -	89	Pupils.
	Primary School, No. 1,	- - - -	105	"
	Primary School, No. 2,	- - - -	111	"
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		Total,	305	
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The names marked thus\* are of Orphans born in parts of Pennsylvania other than the city of Philadelphia, 28 in number; the remaining 276 were born in the city of Philadelphia.

Where the averages are omitted, the Pupil has either been absent from the College, or has been recently admitted.